

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916

# PROGRESSIVES, AMID CHEERS, REPUDIATE ACTION ENDORSING HUGHES; WILL KEEP UP PARTY FIGHT

Indianapolis Conference Decides Not to Name Third Ticket, But Will Concentrate Struggle in Various States That May Mean Balance of Power in Coming Election—Perkins and Roosevelt Are Warmly Attacked By Delegates to Big Meeting.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4.—That the Progressive party will not have a national ticket in the field this year is practically settled. The delegates in attendance at the national conference here were at variance on this point until late yesterday afternoon, when it was seen that to have a third ticket would be impracticable.

After adopting a ringing resolution repudiating the action of the national committee in endorsing Charles E. Hughes, the members in attendance began the work of mapping out the destiny of the party. After a long discussion the following seemed settled:

1.—The Progressive National organization will be kept intact.

2.—The members of the National Committee who voted to endorse Hughes, having by that action removed themselves as National Committeemen, the members of the party from the respective states will have the power to fill the vacancies.

3.—As a national ticket this shall be done as an organization to assist the Hughes campaign.

4.—Arrangements are to be made to concentrate the campaign activities in five or six states to make a strong showing. It is the theory that if Presidential electors can be obtained in a few states the Progressives may hold the balance of power as between Hughes and Wilson.

Will Fight in Some States. The plan to concentrate the fight in a few states represented by John M. Parker, the Vice Presidential nominee, held the attention of the conference at a night session. It is the intention to seize the Progressive machinery in these states and put up a spirited fight. These states have not been selected, and the choice probably will be left to a national committee.

We face almost insurmountable difficulties," said Bainbridge Colby of New York. "Twenty-two states are in the hands of the Hughes contingent. We could not get the attention of half the delegates at a national convention. Mr. Parker's plan of devoting all our effort to a few states is practical."

The resolution repudiating the action of the national committee in endorsing Hughes was passed amid loud cheering. It was asserted that the endorsement was without authority from the members of the party and was ultra vires.

Two Purposes in Mind.

About 75 active participants and 100 spectators were in the convention room when the meeting was called to order. Seventeen states, chiefly Central and Southern, were represented, with New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

It was almost noon when the conference opened. Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, as acting chairman of the national committee during the absence of Victor Murdock, who is in China, was elected to preside. J. A. H. Hopkins of New York was chosen secretary. E. M. Lee, the Indiana state chairman, opened the conference. Mr. Hale said:

"We are here for two purposes: To show we do not approve of what the reactionary wing did in June last, and to show we mean to perpetuate the national party."

He asked for a roll call of states to ascertain the representation. The representatives were asked to report briefly the situation in their commonwealths. Reports in person and by proxy showed the party members were anxious to preserve their organization, but that they differed on the question of a national ticket.

Reports Against Hughes. A telegram was read from C. E. Fisher of Colorado stating that he favored maintaining the national party organization and that a full state ticket would be put in the field.

George S. Obeir reported that Alabama Progressives intended to retain their identity by nominating a state ticket.

Burton Vance said that while many Progressives in Kentucky had pledged their support to Hughes, a large number favored keeping up the fight.

A letter was read from National Committeeman T. Moon of Utah, urging the nomination of J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, nominee of the Prohibition party, as the Progressive candidate for President.

Harold Moise of Louisiana said that the Progressives of that state had decided to keep up the fight by running a full state ticket. John M. Parker's name was cheered enthusiastically when mentioned by representatives of Southern states in their reports.

Robert H. Elder of New York told of the recent unsuccessful attempt of George W. Perkins and his friends to have the Progressive organization of that state endorse Hughes.

A letter was read from former National Committeeman G. D. Pope of Michigan in which he denied having violated any instructions of the state organization in voting to endorse Hughes.

Chairman Matthew Hale, in speaking for Massachusetts, said the Progressives had lost their legal identity in that state by a failure to cast sufficient votes at the last election.

Albert D. Norton, for Missouri, said 60 per cent. of the Progressives disapproved the action of the Na-

tional Committee in endorsing Hughes.

Hits T. R. and Perkins.

Letters were read from Progressives from South Carolina, Maine, California, Montana, Oklahoma, Utah and Tennessee urging the conference to put a national ticket in the field.

John C. Parker spoke for Pennsylvania, urging the naming of a national ticket. He said:

"In the past it was charged that we were controlled by two men, one as leader and the other was credited with buying us. Thank God nobody owns the Progressive party today."

"My only desire is to see the Progressive party left alive as a national political organization. I am not a politician. Principles mean more to me than men in this movement. My object in calling this conference was to have a frank, open discussion of recent events in the sincere hope that some plan may be devised by which the Progressive party will be perpetuated for the public good. I realize it will be difficult if not practically impossible to have a candidate for President at this late date, but I want to see if something cannot be done."

He reviewed the history of the party, praised the platform adopted at the national convention and severely criticized the national committee for endorsing Hughes.

On motion of A. D. Norton of Missouri the conference decided to appoint an executive committee of 15 to plan the perpetuation of the party as a national political organization.

The representatives of one element of the party, led by Judge Albert D. Norton of St. Louis were outspoken for the reassembling of the national convention at an early date to nominate a candidate for President to run with John M. Parker of Louisiana, nominee for Vice President. Another faction regarded this plan as impracticable.

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## MR. HUGHES AS A PARTISAN

Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance is valuable chiefly as a revelation of political character, and that revelation is not inspiring. It is not the speech of a statesman. It is the speech of a narrow, bigoted partisan.

When Mr. Hughes was a candidate for Governor of New York he made his appeal chiefly to the independent voters, and The World was his chief newspaper supporter. There is no appeal to the independent voters in Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance and in his campaign for President. The World could no more support him than it could support William Barnes or Boies Penrose or Joseph G. Cannon.

Apparently, Mr. Hughes has convinced himself that his chance of election lies in the Bourbon Republican vote plus the solid German vote, and that if he can satisfy these two elements he can win.

We can find no other credible explanation of a speech that is devoted almost wholly to rotting the President of the United States without offering a solitary suggestion as to what the President should have done or left undone.

Mr. Hughes declares about the need of "a dominant sense of national unity," but we know of nobody in the country who needs a dominant sense of national unity at the present time more than the Republican candidate for President, unless it is the German-American Alliance.

If Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance means anything, it means that for partisan and personal ends he is in sympathy with every foreign country and with every foreign element that has been in controversy with President Wilson during the last three years. He is for Huerta against the President. He is for Carranza against the President. He is for Villa and the Mexican bandits against the President. He is for Germany against the President. He is for Great Britain against the President. He is for the German conspiracy against the President.

If Huerta's forces seized American sailors and refused to make proper amends, President Wilson was to blame. If Huerta, after assassinating Madero and seizing the Government of Mexico, was unable to maintain himself with his own people, President Wilson was to blame. If Mexican bandits, bribed by German agents or American corporate agents, raided the border, President Wilson was to blame. If Carranza did not keep faith with the United States, President Wilson was to blame.

If the German Government in an insane attempt to destroy British sea power through the murderous use of submarines sank the Lusitania, President Wilson was to blame. If German agents or Americans of German descent conspired to destroy factories making ammunition for the allies, President Wilson was to blame. If Great Britain tried to enforce a paper blockade against American commerce, President Wilson was to blame.

President Wilson was to blame. The President is to blame if the country was on the verge of war. He is to blame for having kept the country out of war.

Nothing could be simpler than that process of political appeal. It was invented by the first partisan slang-whanger and has been consistently followed ever since by all his kind. Every Republican candidate for Sheriff or Coroner could prepare and deliver the kind of a speech against the President that Mr. Hughes delivered. He might not do it so well as Mr. Hughes did it, but he could follow the recipe as closely.

It is Mr. Hughes' misfortune that he has no legitimate issue. Having no such issue he feels obliged to invent one, and the only course open to him is to try to inflame public sentiment against the President regardless of consequences to the country, and set forth on a campaign of "Anything to beat Wilson."

A statesman in Mr. Hughes' circumstances would have had a definite constructive policy of his own to present to the people as an alternative to the President's policy. Mr. Hughes has nothing except petty faultfinding, partisan censure and irresponsible criticism of a Chief Magistrate who must act while Mr. Hughes talks.

It is plain that after fighting a losing battle for political independence in New York, Mr. Hughes reached the cynical conclusion that his hope of a political future lies in Old Guard Republicanism. He has surrendered to it, horse, foot and dragon, and if by any possible chance he should be elected, the one definite result will be the re-establishment of the political regime that existed in the United States during the Administration of William Howard Taft.

ENGLAND DENIES HOLDING UP MONEY FOR IRELAND

London, Aug. 4.—The British foreign office today published a denial of the allegation, said to have originated in the United States, that postal transmission of money to Ireland from America had been refused on the ground that such letters were detained by the British authorities. The foreign office stated that any American letter addressed to Ireland and passing the censors would be delivered.

FAIRBANKS TO STUMP.

New York, Aug. 4.—The Republican national campaign leaders announced today that Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, vice presidential nominee on the Republican ticket, will make a campaign tour of the country similar to that now planned for Charles E. Hughes.

It was said at the headquarters that Mr. Fairbanks will follow Mr. Hughes over practically the same ground later in the campaign.

## AMBASSADOR HERRICK SOUGHT RETIREMENT, IS WILSON'S CLAIM

Cousin of President, Answering Criticism of Hughes, Says That American Ambassador to France Was Desirous of Being Relieved of His Duties.

New York, Aug. 4.—John L. Wilson of Franklin, Pa., President Wilson's "Cousin John," dropped in yesterday to see Chairman McCormick, Treasurer Morgenthau and other managers of the Wilson campaign at the national headquarters in the Forty-second street building.

Mr. Wilson, who, for years, has been a prominent oil producer of Pennsylvania and whose business interests frequently require him to go abroad, indicated keen interest in that part of Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance in which the Republican candidate criticized the retirement of Myron T. Herrick from the position of Ambassador to France.

Says Herrick Told Gratitude.

In reply to questions, Mr. Wilson said: "Justice Hughes' reference to Ambassador Herrick, in his Carnegie Hall speech, was not in accordance with the facts and was entirely unjustified."

"I visited Mr. Herrick in Paris prior to the appointment of Mr. Sharp, and he told me he earnestly desired to be recalled; that he did not wish to hold his place any longer. Mr. Herrick also told me of a letter he had received from the present Administration, commending him for certain things he had done as Ambassador."

"Mr. Herrick then said to me: 'This is more than I have ever received from the Republican Administration which appointed me.'"

"Not long after my visit to Ambassador Herrick, Mrs. Howe, a sister of President Wilson, was a guest of the Embassy in Paris, and a member of Mr. Herrick's family said to her: 'Mrs. Howe, won't you please use your influence with your brother to have the Ambassador recalled? I know he does not want to stay here any longer.'"

Refused to Be Persuaded.

"I discussed with Mr. Herrick the great opportunities in store for him if he would remain in France, urging

## HUGHES' CRITICISM ON HERRICK'S RETIREMENT

"What is the record of the Administration? The first duty of the Executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our State Department and our representation abroad."

"Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France."

"The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency. It was a lamentable sacrifice of international reputation."

—From Charles E. Hughes' speech accepting the Republican nomination for President.

him to stay, but he insisted that he wanted to return home."

Mr. Wilson added: "I know Colonel Herrick very well and I know he is an honorable man, and I feel sure he cannot sanction the statement made by Mr. Hughes in his speech in Carnegie Hall."

"Furthermore," said Mr. Wilson, "it should be remembered that Mr. Sharp was appointed ambassador to France before the European war broke out."

President Wilson nominated William G. Sharp, ranking Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, as ambassador to France June 12, 1914. Following his confirmation by the Senate, Ambassador Sharp proceeded to France, but did not assume his diplomatic duties for several months.

The European war had started meantime, and Mr. Sharp, with Robert Bacon and other Americans, placed his services at the disposal of the retiring ambassador, Mr. Herrick, who had become busily engaged in the complications growing out of the war.

Mr. Sharp did not leave this country for France until two months after his appointment, and Mr. Herrick, owing to the developments of the situation abroad, was induced to remain in Paris until December of that year.

William Prest of Boston was named by Governor McCall as a member of the licensing board of the city.

## COURT RATIFIES COHEN'S TAKING OVER SALES CO.

Troubles of Bridgeport Enterprise Are Settled in Hartford Court.

The troubles of the Connecticut Auto Sales Co. were settled yesterday before Judge Bennett in Hartford when an agreement was reached whereby Max Cohen takes over the business formerly conducted by himself and Joseph Cohen.

Judge Frank L. Wilder was recently appointed temporary receiver of the company but yesterday the hearing on the appointment of a temporary receiver was continued until August 17.

LAMM LEADS FOR GOVERNOR.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—With reports from 39 counties missing, Henry Lamm today has a lead of 25,500 votes over John E. Swanger for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in reports received of Tuesday's state wide primary. The Republican vote was much heavier than in the primary four years ago.

INCREASED PAY VOTED.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 4.—The action of the Lake Carriers' Association yesterday in announcing an advance of \$19 a month in wages resulted in calling a conference of officials of the Seamen's union to be held here tomorrow to determine whether the strike vote now being taken shall be discontinued. Ten thousand men are concerned. The strike, if called, would come Sept. 1.

PARK

After tomorrow night's performance of "Three Weeks" at the Park, Cecil Spooner and her associate players will enjoy a merited vacation of three weeks' duration, after a continuous season of 50 weeks in Bridgeport, and will resume their successful run at the Park, beginning Labor Day matinee. Tomorrow night Miss Spooner and the members of her company will be heard in farewell speeches, also acknowledgments of the receipt of numerous tokens, also letters from friends and regular patrons throughout this closing week. The opening play will be announced later and will prove a big surprise to everybody.

**\$2.50 Silk Waists \$1.00**  
200 New Silk Waists. Regular  
Price \$2.50 Clean-up Price **\$1.00**

**Mintzs**  
QUALITY SHOP  
1186 Main Street

**\$1 Shirt Waists 39c**  
300 Smart Summer Waists, Plain  
White and Colors Clean-up Price **39c**

## "THE ROUND-UP"

Of All the Summer Stock In the  
Final Absolute Clearance Sale

**Summer Dresses \$3.75**  
Choice of any white or colored dress in the house (Regular value to \$7.00) now **\$3.75**

**Summer Dresses \$5.00**  
Choice of any Dress (Regular up to \$12.00) now **\$5.00**

**Palm Beach Suits \$5.00**  
Choice of any Palm Beach suit in the house, now **\$5.00**

**Wash Skirts \$3.75**  
Choice of any Wash Skirt (Regular up to \$7.00), now **\$3.75**

**Special Wash Skirts \$1.00**  
You will be surprised to see the big values we offer in fine tailored Wash Skirts at **\$1.00**

**Coats**  
\$8.00 Coats, now **\$2.95**  
\$15 and \$18 Coats, now **\$5.00**  
\$20 and \$22.50 Coats, now **\$7.95**



Special **\$1.00**  
Waist at **\$2.95** Silk Crepe  
Waists **\$2.00**  
at .....  
\$3.95 Waist **\$2.95**  
at .....  
Choice of any \$5.00 to **\$3.95**  
\$6.95 Waist **\$3.95**  
at .....

\$2.50 Silk Middy Blouses, now **\$1.79**

**EXTRA SPECIAL**  
Choice of any Cloth Coat in the House Now **\$8.95**  
Reg. Value \$25.00

**EXTRA SPECIAL**  
Choice of Any Cloth Suit in the Store Now, Value to \$25.00 **\$10.00**



Headquarters for Silk, Fibre Sweaters & Jersey Coats

Silk Fibre Sweaters **\$1.95**  
Silk Fibre Sweaters (with sash) **\$3.95**  
All Silk Fibre Sweaters **\$5.95**  
Silk Jersey Coats (like cut) **\$5.95**  
250 Silk Fibre Sweaters at **\$6.95, \$7.95, \$8.95**

**\$10.95, \$11.95, \$12.95** This Silk Jersey Coat **\$5.95**

**Extra Special 50 New Summer Street Dresses**  
With Stripe Coat effect. Reg. \$3.50 value to **89c** day

**New Taffeta Dresses \$15**  
Choice of any taffeta dress in the store. Values **\$15.00** to \$25.00. Now

**\$5.00 Raincoats \$2.69**  
Ladies' Raincoats Guaranteed Waterproof, Today **\$2.69**